

**An Experimental Study on Sea Water Freezing
Behavior in a Flow Field**

2000 2

本論文 趙利濟 工學碩士學位論文 認准

主審 尹錫勳 印

副審 吳喆 印

副審 金明煥 印

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韓國海洋大學校 大學院

機關工學科 趙利濟

4	34
4.1	34
4.2	46
4.3	55
4.4	64
4.5	73
5	75
	77
	82

Abstract

Recently, we have serious problems due to lack of water because of the rapid development of industry and increasing in population. In Korea, a lot of researchers predict that we will have lack of water about 2 billion tons on 2011 year. Therefore, it has absolutely be demanded to build dams and to develop desalination systems in order to supply fresh water continually. The most important factor for adopting the desalination system is the production cost of fresh water. The cost depends on what and how to use an energy source which should be obtained easily and cheaply.

Generally, Liquid Natural Gas(LNG) is stored in a tank as a liquid state at below -162°C . When serviced, however, the LNG absorbs energy form an ambient heat source and then transforms to the gaseous state at high pressure. In this process, a large amount of cold energy is wasted.

What is a method to use this wasted LNG cold energy? So, we focused to make the sea water freezing desalination system by utilizing this wasted cold energy. In advance, we need to possess the qualitative and quantitative data regard to sea water freezing behavior of sea water to establish its design technique.

The goal of this study is to reveal the freezing mechanism, to measure the freezing rate, and to investigate the freezing heat transfer characteristics of sea water. A lot of new informations being made clear through the sea water freezing in flow field will help for us to understand sea water freezing behavior generally.

Alphabet

A_c	:		[m ²]
C	:		[wt%]
D_h	:	(= $4A_c/P$)	[m]
H_o	:		[m]
P	:		[m]
Re	:	Reynolds	[-]
R_f	:		[-]
t	:		[hr]
T_f	:		[]
T_i	:		[]
T_o	:		[]
T_w	:		[]
U	:		[m/s]

Greeks symbol

ν : [m²/s]

θ_w : [-]

Subscript

f :

i :

w :

1

1.1

가 (I) 13 8600

가 97% 13 5000

3% . 69%

, 가 29%. 2% 100

(Fig. 1.1).

10%

9000 가

. 가 4300 .

가 가

20 가

,

. 15% 95%

가 2500

. 1940 23 90 53 2

가 , 2025 83 .

가 ,

40 3 . 가 28

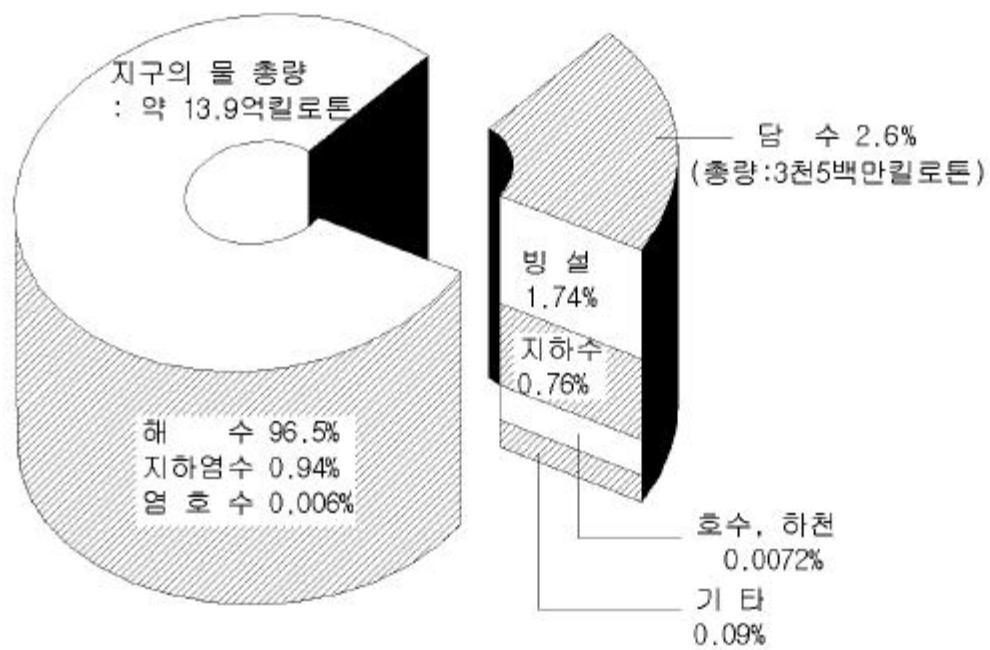


Fig. 1.1 Distribution of water sources in the world

2025 34 .

21

, 가 .

. 97%

,

. (PAI)가

(Sustaining Water, Population and Future of Renewable Water Supplies)

1 1,000 가

1,500 . 가

630 . 1 가 ,

1955 2940 가 35 90

1452 . 가

90 가 (Table 1.1) .

.

Table.1.2 94 322 299

23 가 , 2011 367 가

. 6 2000

2001 1.9%

, 2011 5.5% .

가	
가	, , , , , , 가 , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
가	, , , , , , ,
가	120

Table 1.1 The national classification of an indivisual water consumption

	1994	2001	2006	2011
	322.1	342.9	345.4	346.5
	299.0	336.4	349.9	366.5
	23.1	6.5	- 4.5	- 20.0
(%)	7.7	1.9	- 1.3	- 5.5

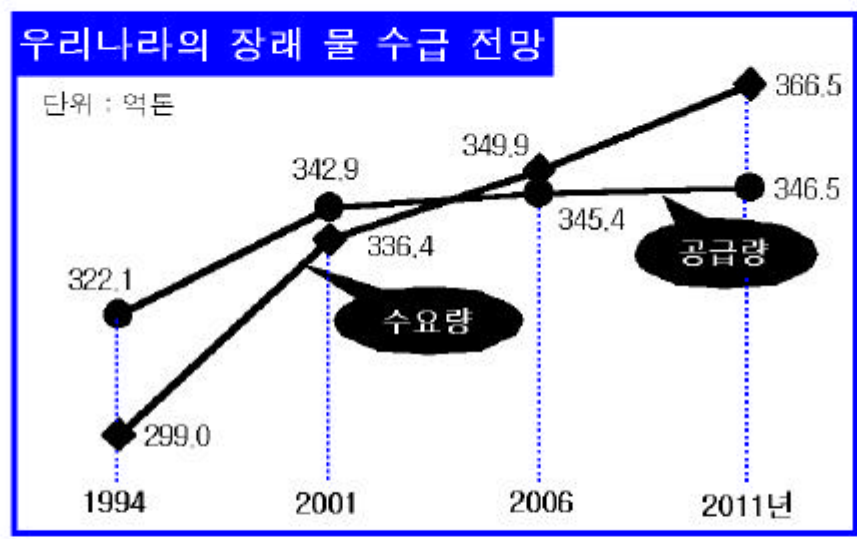


Table 1.2 Comparison of water supply and consumption

2000

2011

47 8.5%

,

.

,

,

,

,

가

,

,

.

(2)

(Fig. 1.2)

.

, LNG ,

Table 1.3 .

가

.

.

.

가

.

가

(3) .

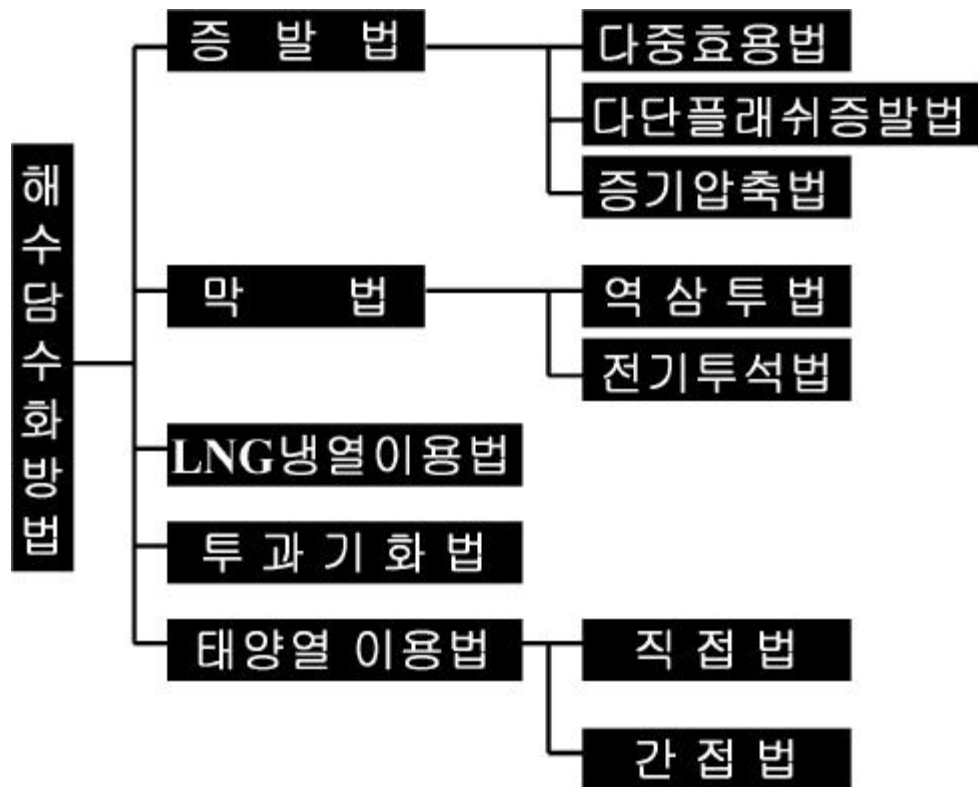


Fig. 1.2 Classification of sea water desalination system

	가 ,	가 가	
	가	가	
		가	
		가	
		가	
		가	
		가	
LNG	LNG , (,)	LNG 가 LNG	
		가	
		가	

Table 1.3 Principle and character of each species sea water desalination system

가

,

가 .

LNG

, 가 가 . Table

1.4 1987 LNG 1997

1000 , 2010 2000

가 .

	1997	1999	2000	2003	2005	2010
LNG	11,147	12,617	13,702	16,777	17,260	20,814
LNG	11,629	13,142	14,596	16,980	16,980	14,680
		525	894	203	280	6,134

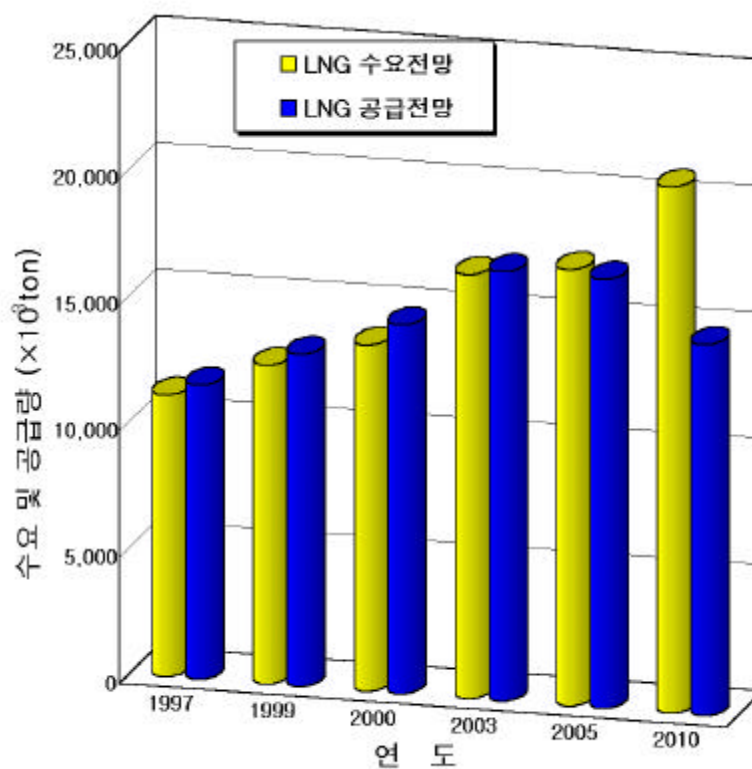


Table 1.4 Estimated demand and supply of LNG

1.2 LNG 가

LNG Liquefied Natural Gas 가

가 가

1kg 200kcal . LNG - 162

가 가

1m³ - 162 0.0017m³

1/600 .

가 . LNG

, 가 ,

, , LNG

LNG

. LNG 가

- 162 LNG 0

. LNG

가

. LNG 1kg 200kcal

가 가 .

LNG

LNG (4)

.

LNG

LNG

Table 1.5

10

- 273

LNG

- 162

가

LNG가

120kcal/kg

80kcal/kg

200kcal/kg

가

200kcal/kg

LNG

가

가

, - 162

1kcal

0

1kcal

17

가

가

.

,

가

.

LNG

, LNG 1kg

0

가

()

850kJ

0

2.5kg

.

LNG

LNG

Table 1.6

. LNG

,

LNG

.

LNG

가

간접(2차)이용	온 도 (℃)	직접(1차)이용
	+10	인공양식, 재배
	0	
동결식품 보관, 수송	-20	인공스키, 아이스링크 저온창고
	-40	암모니아제조 액화탄산제조
	-60	초저온창고
드라이아이스 온도	-80	드라이아이스 제조 파라실렌정제
식품동결	-100	식품동결, 에틸렌정제
식품동결분쇄	-120	혈액보관
플라스틱분쇄	-140	
폐자동차, 폐가전제품분쇄	-160	LNG온도
고온초전도	-180	
지반동결공법	-200	공기액화분리
극저온케이블	-220	
액체질소온도	-240	
	-260	수소액화
수소액화	-273	
초저온전도		
헬륨액화		

Table 1.5 Temperature range and process which make use of LNG cold energy

가				
	10	6	3	/ 1 1
	-	1	-	
	-	1	-	
	-	1	-	
	-	1	-	

Table 1.6 Industrial present conditions which make use of LNG cold energy

LNG

LNG

LNG

(5) (7)

(8) (11)

1.3

1.3.1

2

Stephan(12)

가

林(13)

가

(cell)

2 8mm,

2 15wt%

Neumann

林(14)

(Eutectic Point ; - 21.12)

, (15) ()

林(16)

Fang(17)

가

,

.

가

100

1

가

.

가

. O' Callaghan(18)

, Mullins(19) (21)

.

1.3.2

Bennon(22)

.

, ,

가

.

가

.

, Bennon

가

가

.

Patanker(23)

SIMPLER

(24) (25)

(26)

(27)

.

Cristensen(28) (29)

가 가

Bennon

.

Engel(30)

가

Bennon

.

Bennon

(

)

()

가

.

Bennon

가

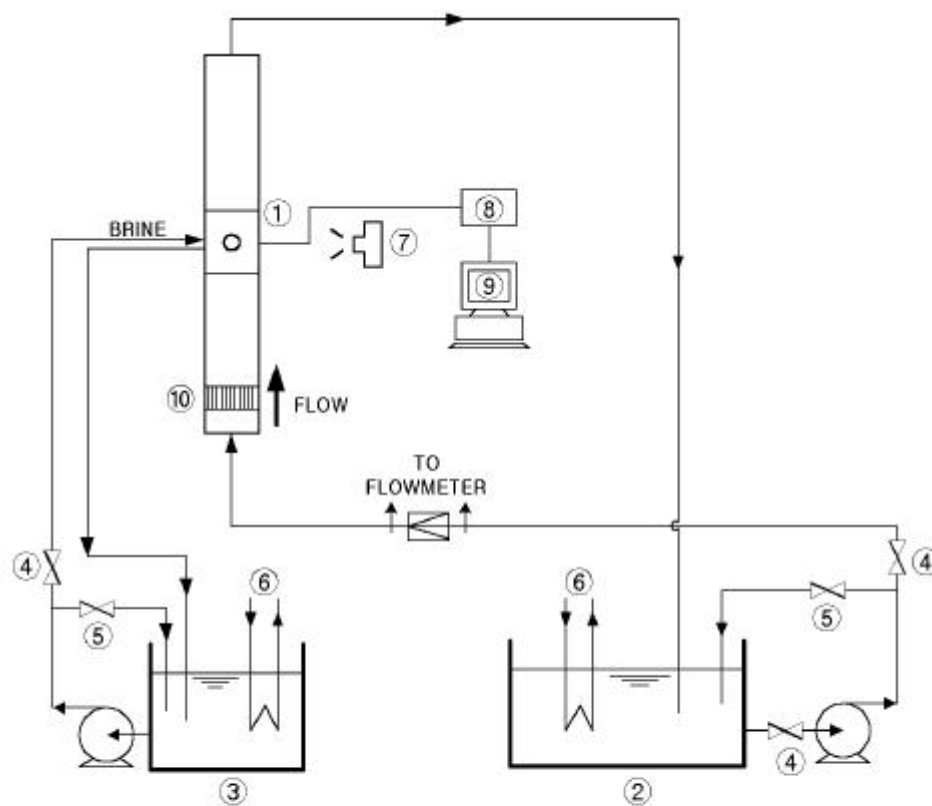
.

2

2.1

Fig. 2.1 Fig. 2.2

가
(Test Section) $230 \times 155 \times 1700\text{mm}$
15mm
가
66.8mm, 2mm, 125mm
가
(PVC
(Tw) Fig. 2.2
3 C- A Type
(Data Aquisition System ; DR- 230)



Test Section

Refrigerator

Test Solution Tank

Digital Camera

Brine Tank

Data Acquisition System

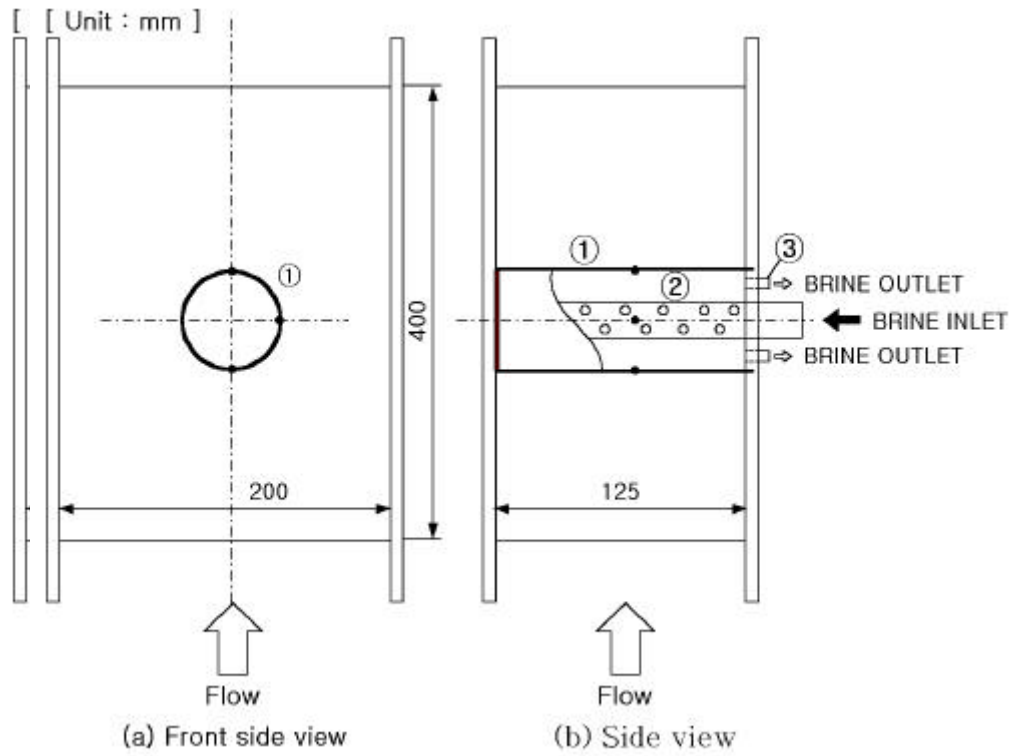
Controlling Valve

Personal Computer

Bypass Valve

Honeycomb

Fig. 2.1 Schematic diagram of experimental apparatus



Cooling Tube (\varnothing 66.8)

PVC Pipe (\varnothing 22.0)

Acryl Tube (\varnothing 8.0)

○ Nozzle (\varnothing 1.0)

● Thermocouples

Fig. 2.2 Diagram of test section apparatus

(Magnetic Flowmeter) (2HP, 1.5KW)

(Ti) Honeycomb

K- Type

PC

, Fig. 2.3

.



Fig. 2.3 Photo of experimental apparatus

2.2

(Table 2.1) 가 3.5wt%
0.0wt%, 1.8wt%, 3.5wt% 3
, 0.02m/s, 0.05m/s, 0.1m/s
.
Fig. 2.4 (3l)
가 - 21.12 - 10.0 , - 15.0 , - 20.0
(Table 2.2).
(Salt Meter ; ES- 421)
.
가
, 0.0 .
,
.
.
(10)
, Digital Camera(RDC- 4300) 가
.

Sodium Na^{+}	1.0561
Magnesium Mg^{2+}	0.1272
Calcium Ca^{2+}	0.0400
Potassium K^{+}	0.0380
Chloride Cl^{-}	1.8980
Sulfate SO_4^{2-}	0.2649
Bicarbonate HCO_3^{-}	0.0142
Bromide Br^{-}	0.0065
Other Solids	0.0034
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	3.4483
Density (20 °C)	1.0243×10^{-3}
Water	96.5517

**Table 2.1 Concentration of important ingredient
according to sea water salinity(wt%)**

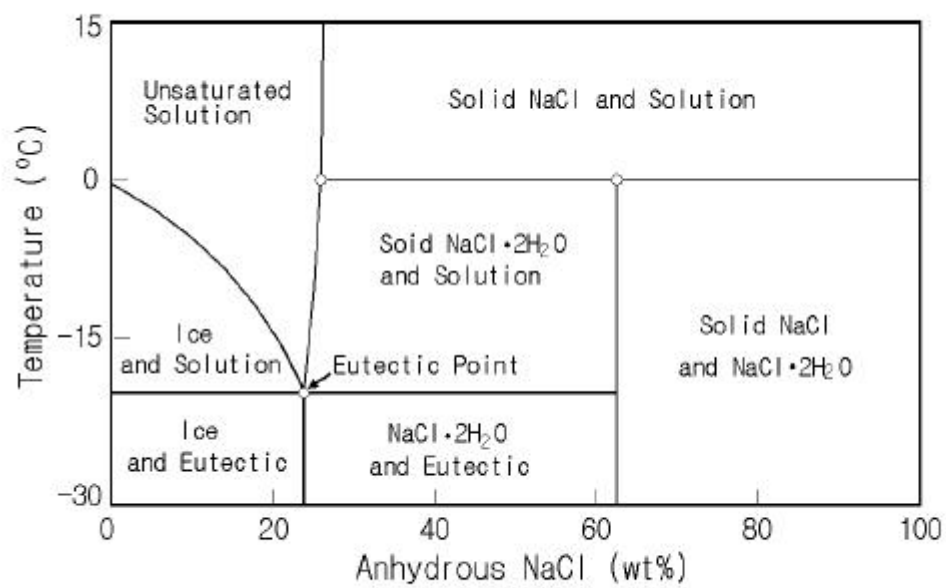


Fig. 2.4 Equilibrium phase diagram of aqueous solution

Conditions	Range		
Initial Temperature of Aqueous Solution T_i [°C]	0.0		
Concentration of Aqueous Solution C_i [wt%]	0.0	1.8	3.5
Cooling Wall Temperature T_w [°C]	-10.0	-15.0	-20
Flow Velocity of Aqueous Solution U_i [m/s]	0.02	0.05	0.1

Table 2.2 Experimental conditions

,

,

.

3

(Saline Water) TDS(Total
Dissolved Solids)

TDS 4

. TDS (Fresh Water),
(Brackish Water), (Sea Water), (Brine)

Table 3.1 . Brackish Water TDS
0.1wt% 3.5wt% 1.0wt%

Brackish Water .

가

()

가 가

(Dendritic Ice) ,

	TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	
Fresh Water	0.1wt%	
Brackish Water	0.1wt% 3.5wt%	
Sea Water	3.5wt%	
Brine	3.5wt%	

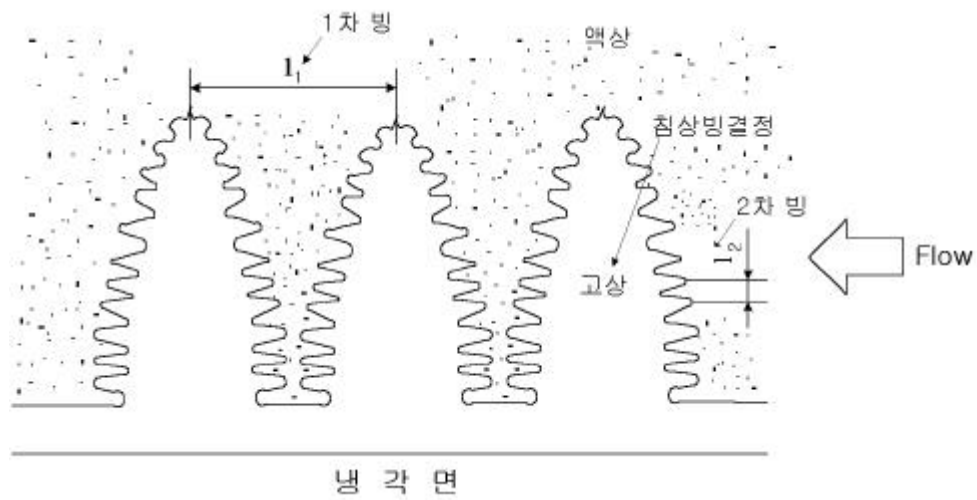
**Table 3.1 Classification of water in sea water
desalination system**

. Fig. 3.1(a)

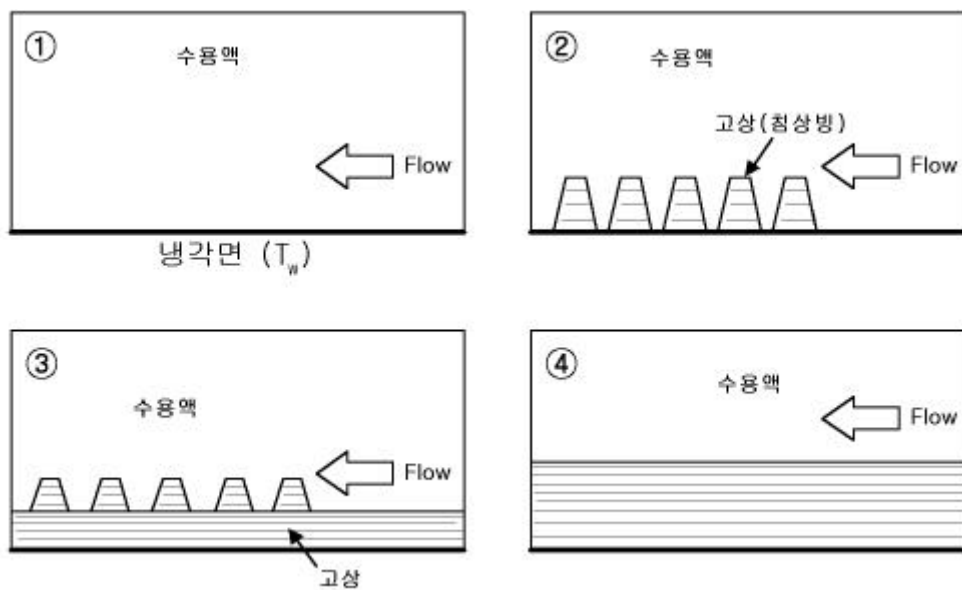
.
 가가 1 l_1
 . , 1 l_2 가
 2 가 .

가 . Fig. 3.1(b)

. ,
 (1) .
 1 2
 가
 ,
 가 ,
 2 .
 ,
 .



(a) Growing process of dendritic ice



(b) Removing process of dendritic ice

Fig. 3.1 Model of Sea water Freezing behavior

4

4.1

Fig. 4.1(a) 가

Fig. 4.3 . Fig. 4.1(a) Fig. 4.3 3.5wt%

0.0m/s, - 20.0

4hr 30

.

가 가 30

가

가

, ()

.

Fig. 4.2 .

, 가 ,

,

가 .

2.2wt%

Fig. 4.1(b) 가 Fig. 4.4 . Fig. 4.1(b)
 Fig. 4.4 0.05m/s

가 4
 30 .
 가 가 30
 .
 ,
 ,
 .

Fig. 4.2

가
 가 , , 가
 .

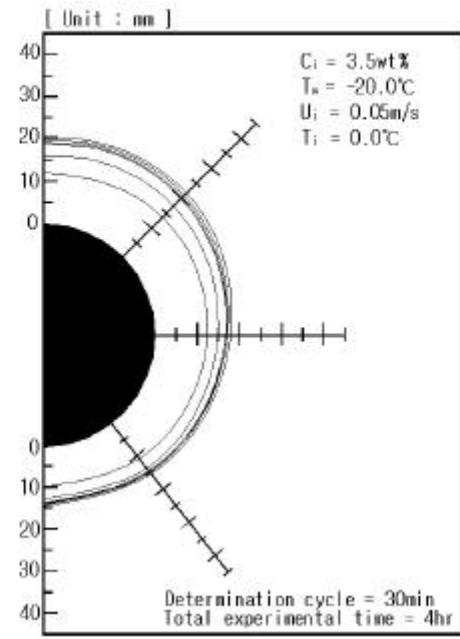
. 1.7wt% 2.2wt%

가
 Fig. 4.4 Fig. 4.6 가 - 20.0 , 0.05m/s

가 .



(a) $U_i = 0.00\text{m/s}$



(b) $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$

Fig. 4.1 Freezing behavior of sea water
; $C_i = 3.5\text{wt\%}$, $T_w = -20.0$, $T_i = 0.0$

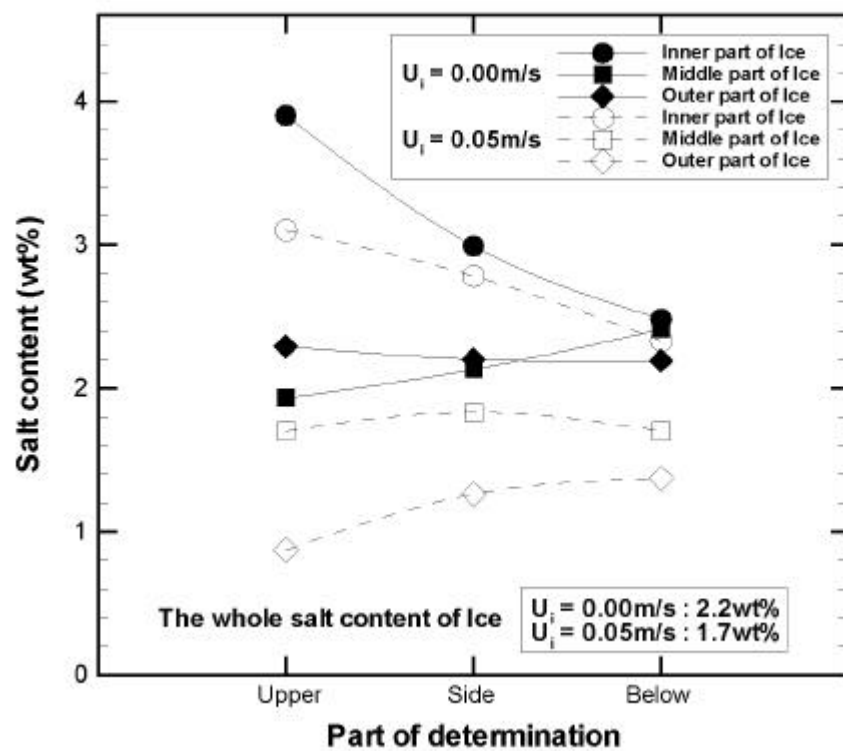
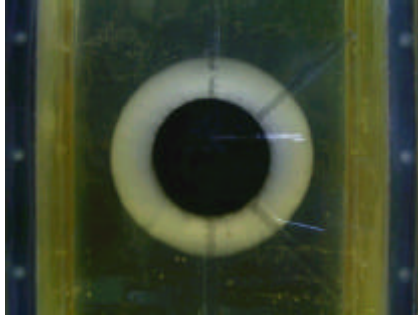
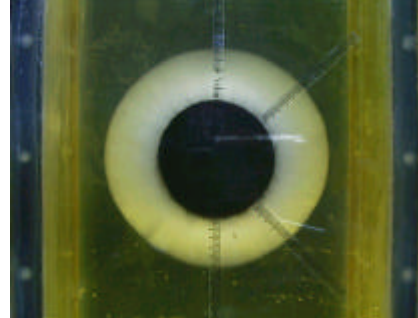


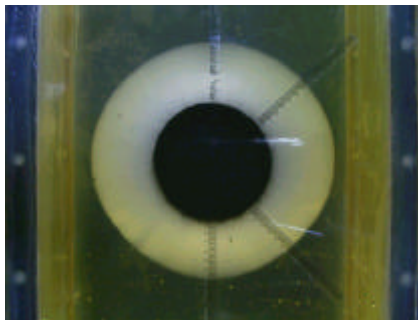
Fig. 4.2 Compare with distribution of salt content
 ; $C_i = 3.5\text{wt\%}$, $T_w = -20.0$, $T_i = 0.0$



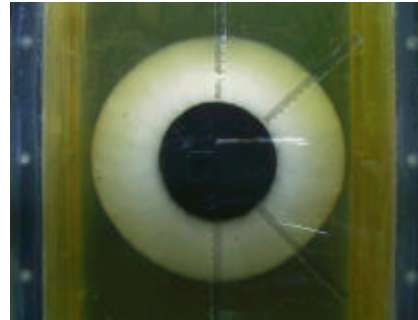
(a) 1hr



(b) 2hr

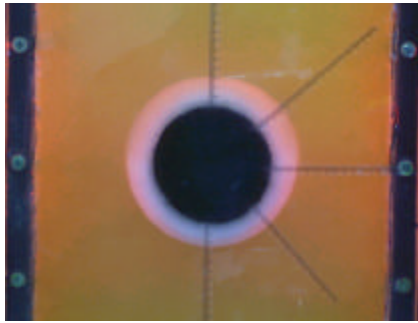


(c) 3hr

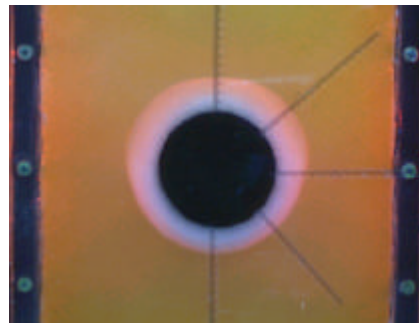


(d) 4hr

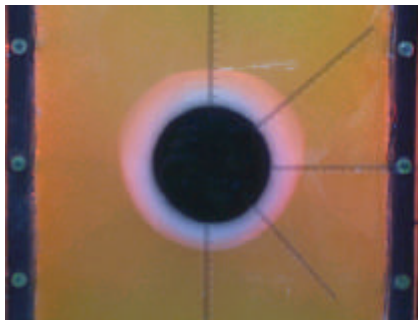
Fig. 4.3 Freezing Behavior of sea water
; $C_i = 3.5\text{wt}\%$, $T_w = -20.0$, $U_i = 0.00\text{m/s}$,
 $T_i = 0.0$



(a) 1hr



(b) 2hr

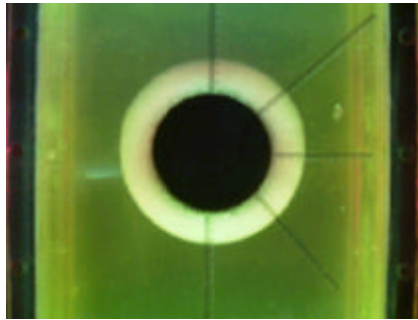


(c) 3hr

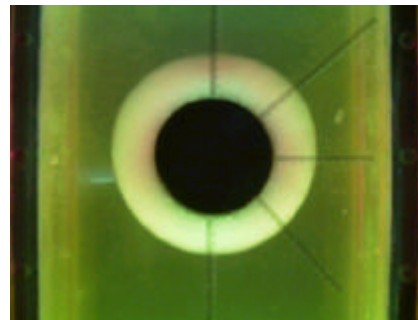


(d) 4hr

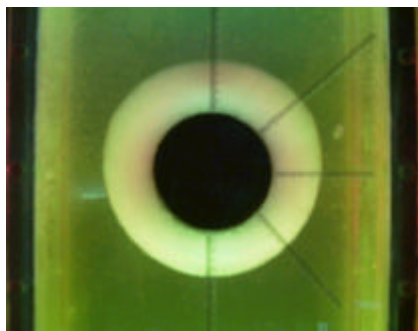
Fig. 4.4 Freezing Behavior of sea water
; $C_i = 3.5\text{wt}\%$, $T_w = -20.0$, $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$,
 $T_i = 0.0$



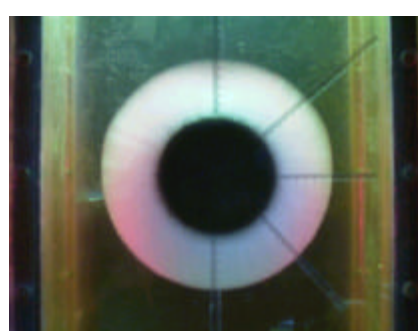
(a) 1hr



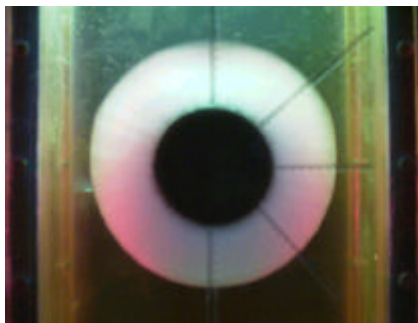
(b) 2hr



(c) 3hr



(d) 4hr



(e) 5hr

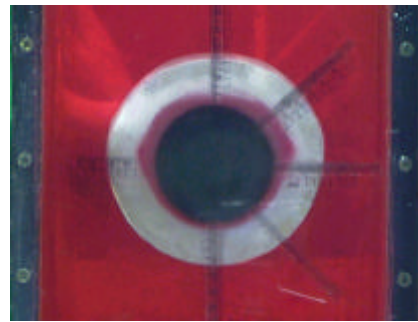


(f) 6hr

Fig. 4.5 Freezing Behavior of sea water
; $C_i = 1.8\text{wt}\%$, $T_w = -20.0$, $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$,
 $T_i = 0.0$



(a) 1hr



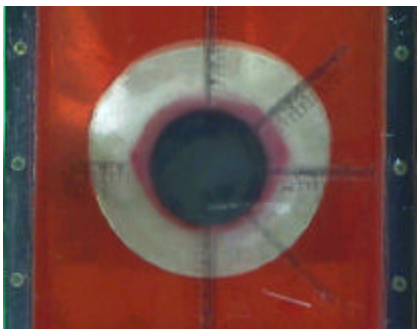
(b) 2hr



(c) 3hr



(d) 4hr



(e) 5hr



(f) 6hr

Fig. 4.6 Freezing Behavior of sea water
; $C_i = 0.0\text{wt}\%$, $T_w = -20.0$, $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$,
 $T_i = 0.0$

가 가 ,
 () .
 () 가
 , 가
 가 . Fig. 4.7

,
 , (Separated Region)

· ,

·

· Fig.

4.8(a) (b) 0.0wt% 3.5wt% 가
 (a)

,

(b)

,

,

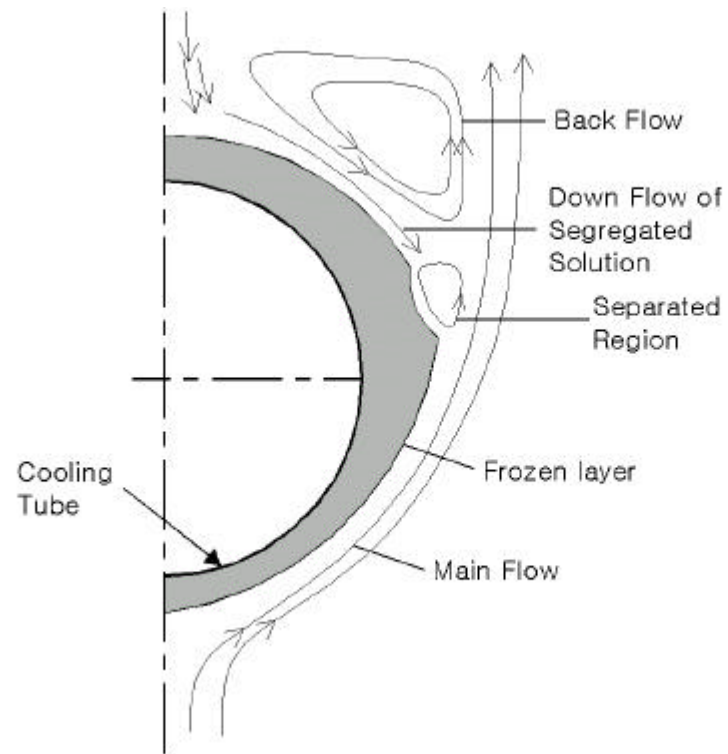
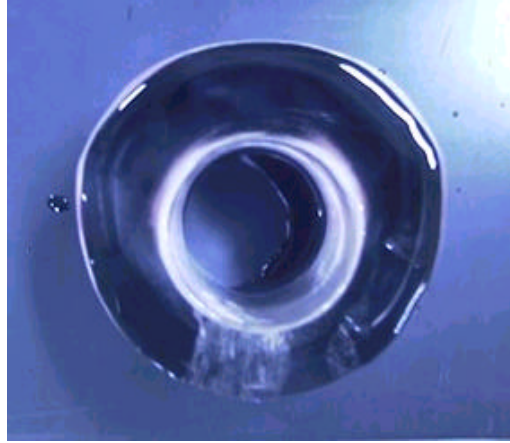


Fig. 4.7 Model of flow field



(a) $C_i = 0.0\text{wt}\%$



(b) $C_i = 3.5\text{wt}\%$

Fig. 4.8 Configuration of frozen layer

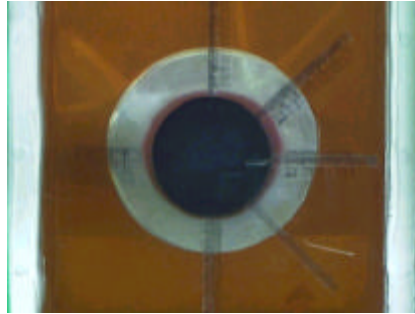
，
.

4.2

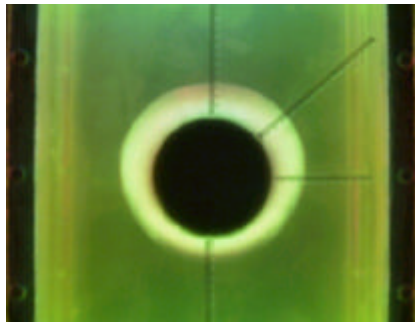
Fig. 4.9 Fig. 4.11



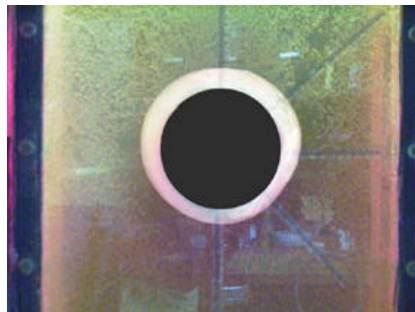
Fig. 4.12 Fig. 4.14 Fig. 4.9 Fig. 4.11



(a) $C_i = 0.0\text{wt}\%$

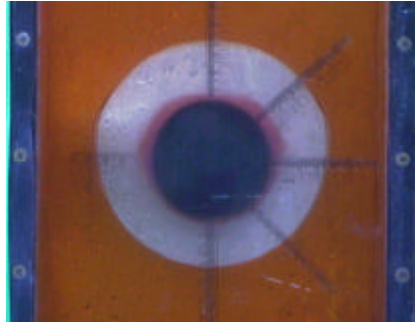


(b) $C_i = 1.8\text{wt}\%$

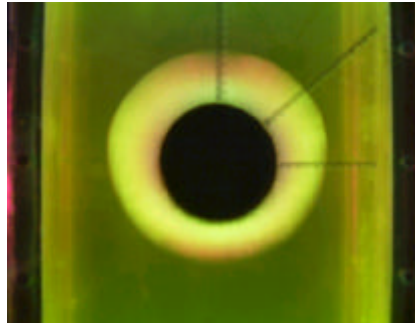


(c) $C_i = 3.5\text{wt}\%$

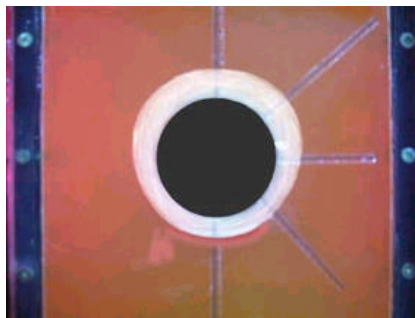
Fig. 4.9 Effect of concentration of aqueous solution on freezing behavior
; $T_w = -10.0$, $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$, $T_i = 0.0$, $t = 4\text{hr}$



(a) $C_i = 0.0\text{wt}\%$

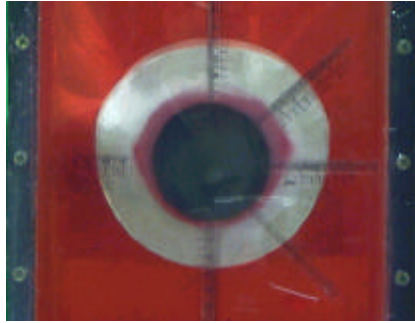


(b) $C_i = 1.8\text{wt}\%$

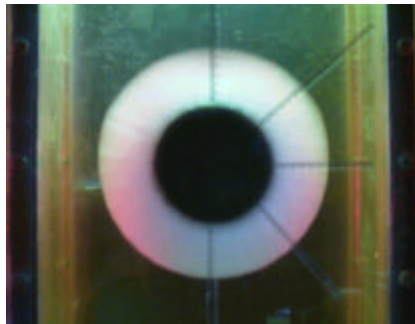


(c) $C_i = 3.5\text{wt}\%$

Fig. 4.10 Effect of concentration of aqueous solution on freezing behavior
; $T_w = -15.0$, $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$, $T_i = 0.0$, $t = 4\text{hr}$



(a) $C_i = 0.0\text{wt}\%$

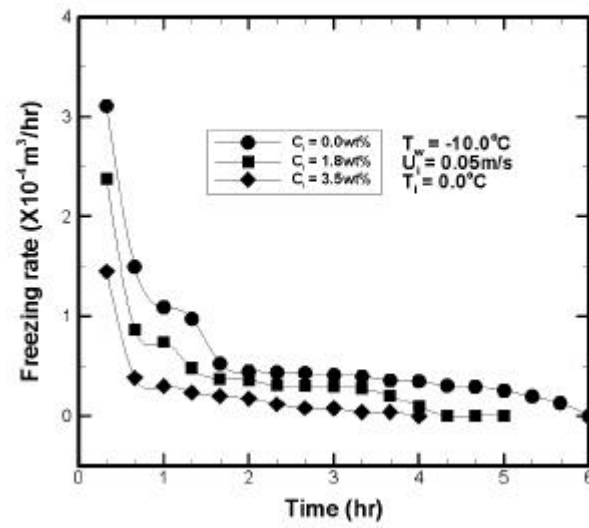
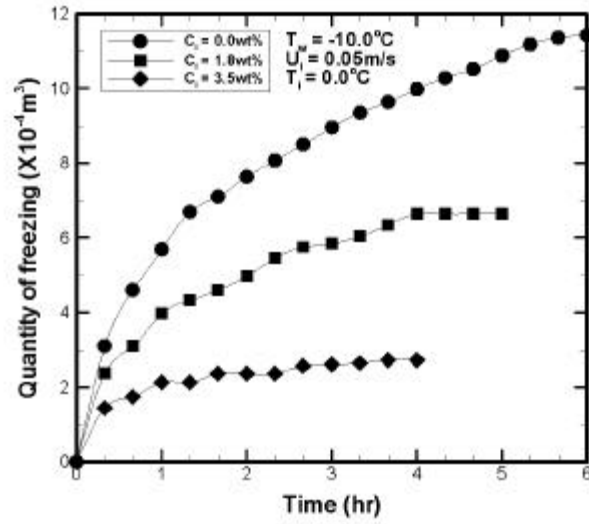


(b) $C_i = 1.8\text{wt}\%$



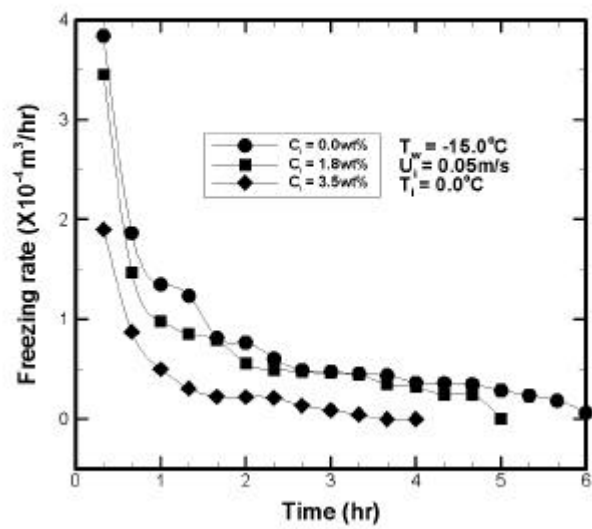
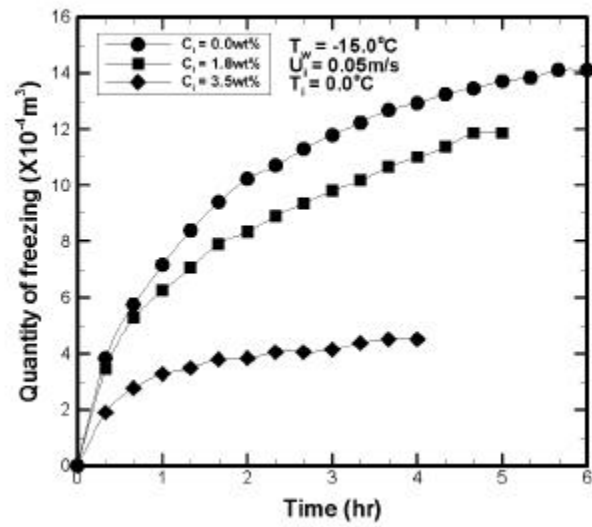
(c) $C_i = 3.5\text{wt}\%$

Fig. 4.11 Effect of concentration of aqueous solution on freezing behavior
 ; $T_w = -20.0$, $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$, $T_i = 0.0$, $t = 4\text{hr}$



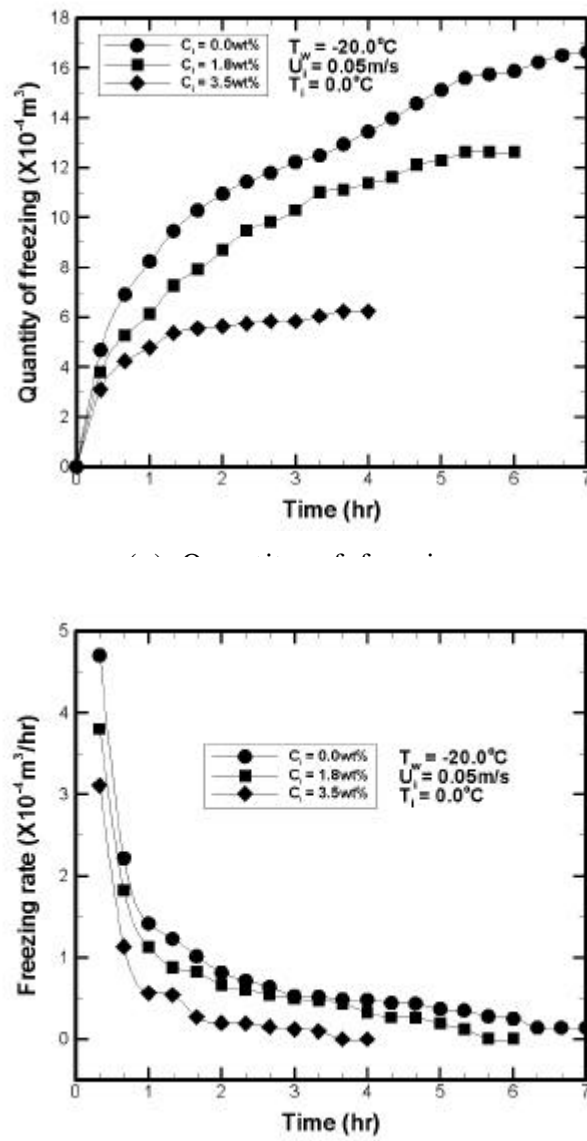
(b) Freezing rate

Fig. 4.12 Effect of concentration of aqueous solution on freezing behavior
; $T_w = -10.0$, $U_i = 0.05 \text{ m/s}$, $T_i = 0.0$



(b) Freezing rate

Fig. 4.13 Effect of concentration of aqueous solution on freezing behavior
; $T_w = -15.0$, $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$, $T_i = 0.0$



(b) Freezing rate

Fig. 4.14 Effect of concentration of aqueous solution on freezing behavior
; $T_w = -20.0$, $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$, $T_i = 0.0$

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Fig. 4.15

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1.8wt% 3.5wt%

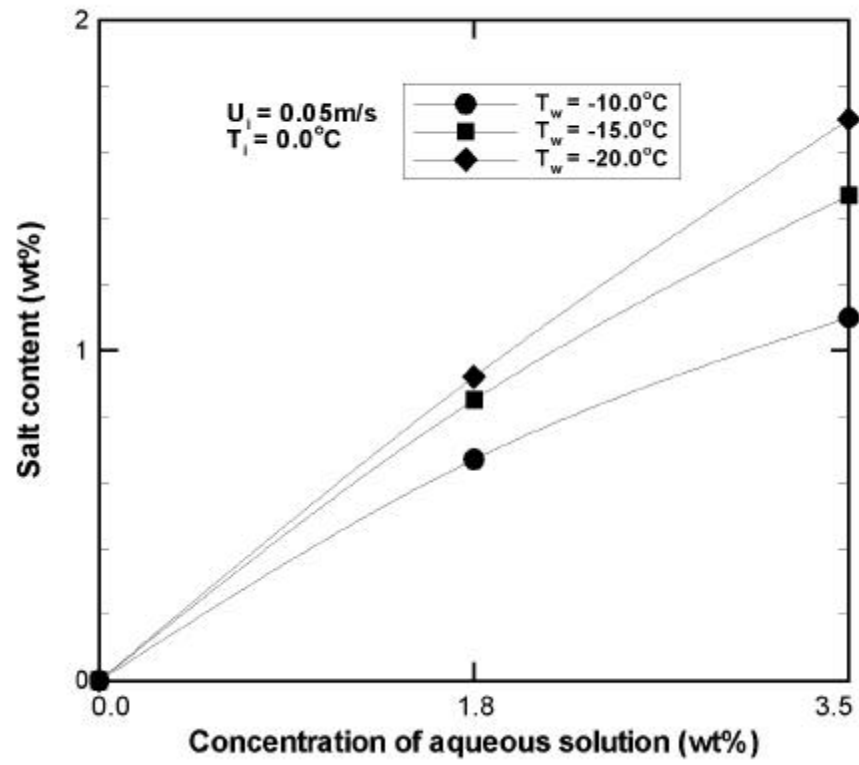


Fig. 4.15 Compared with the whole salt content of ice

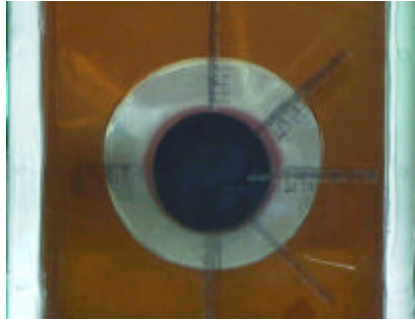
4.3

Fig. 4.16 Fig. 4.18

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0.0wt%, 1.8wt%, 3.5wt% , 0.05m/s ,
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0.0wt%
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Fig. 4.19 Fig. 4.21 Fig. 4.16 Fig. 4.18

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(a) $T_w = -10.0$

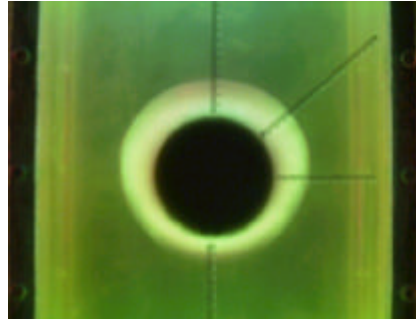


(b) $T_w = -15.0$

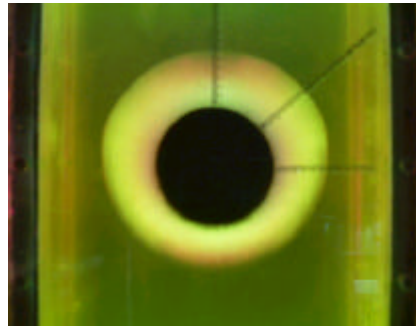


(c) $T_w = -20.0$

Fig. 4.16 Effect of cooling wall temperature on freezing behavior
; $C_i = 0.0\text{wt}\%$, $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$, $T_i = 0.0$, $t = 6\text{hr}$



(a) $T_w = -10.0$

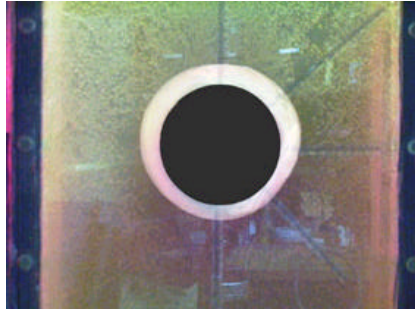


(b) $T_w = -15.0$

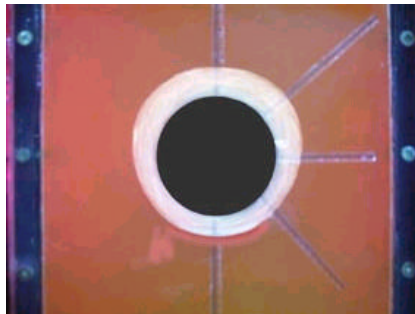


(c) $T_w = -20.0$

Fig. 4.17 Effect of cooling wall temperature on freezing behavior
; $C_i = 1.8\text{wt}\%$, $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$, $T_i = 0.0$, $t = 5\text{hr}$



(a) $T_w = -10.0$

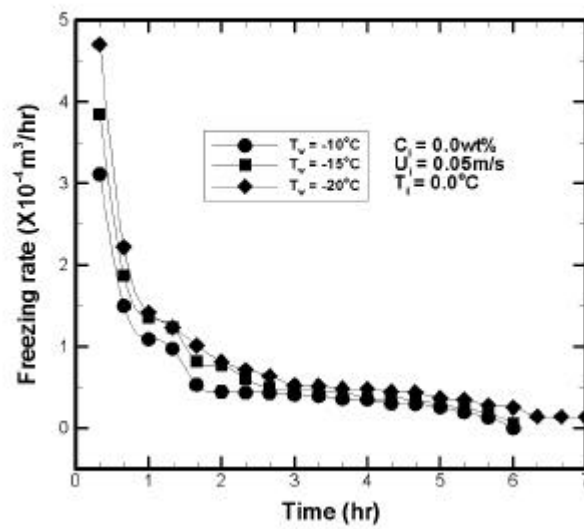
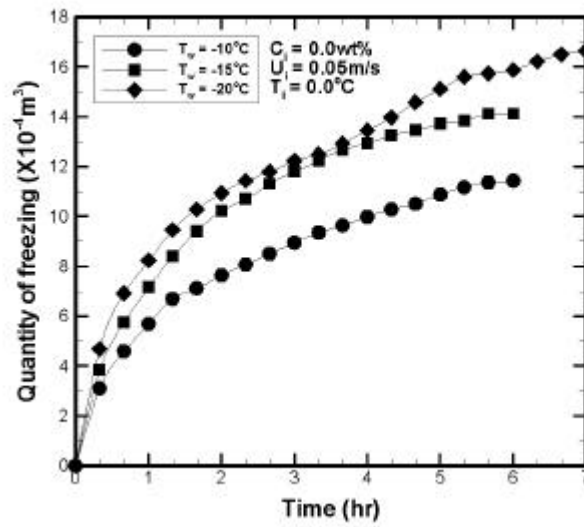


(b) $T_w = -15.0$



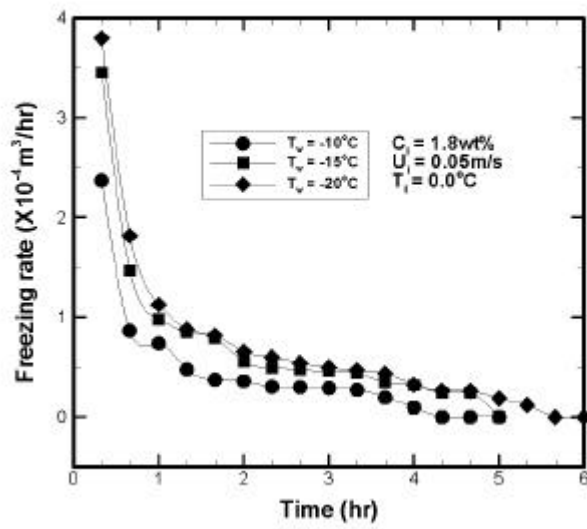
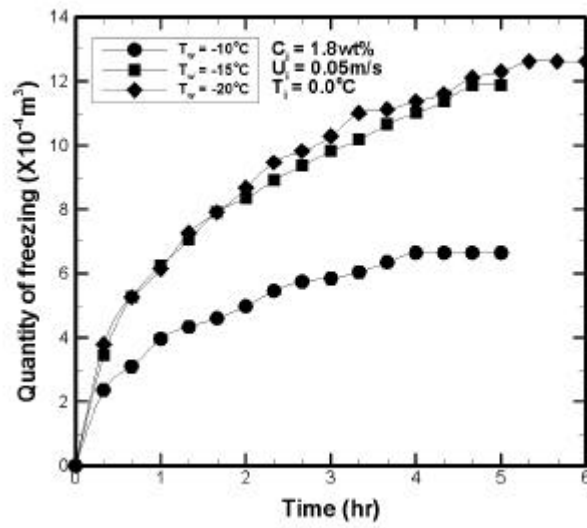
(c) $T_w = -20.0$

Fig. 4.18 Effect of cooling wall temperature on freezing behavior
; $C_i = 3.5\text{wt\%}$, $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$, $T_i = 0.0$, $t = 4\text{hr}$



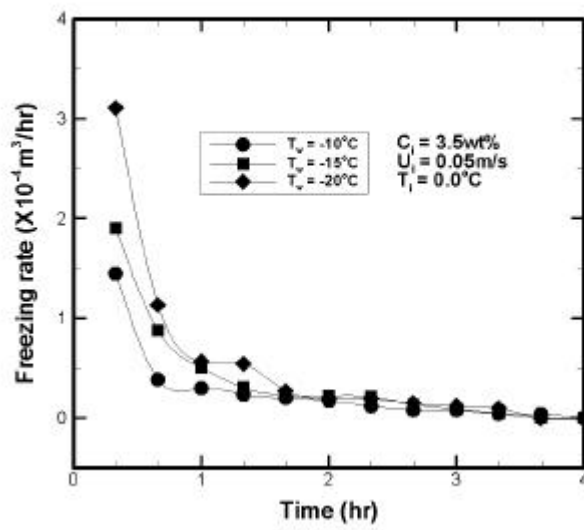
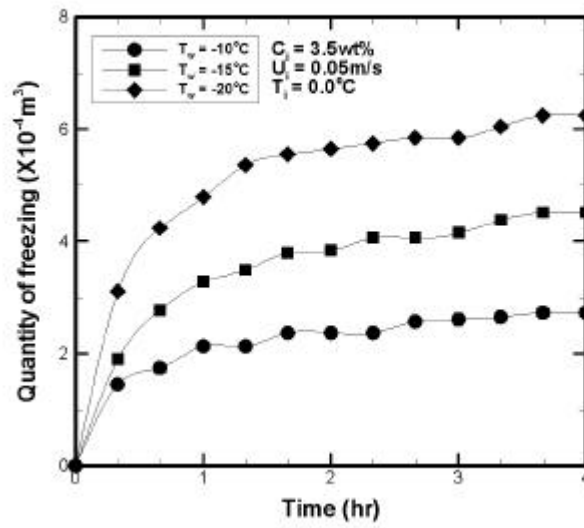
(b) Freezing rate

Fig. 4.19 Effect of cooling wall temperature on freezing behavior
; $C_i = 0.0\text{wt}\%$, $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$, $T_i = 0.0$



(b) Freezing rate

Fig. 4.20 Effect of cooling wall temperature on freezing behavior
; $C_i = 1.8\text{wt}\%$, $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$, $T_i = 0.0$



(b) Freezing rate

Fig. 4.21 Effect of cooling wall temperature on freezing behavior
; $C_i = 3.5\text{wt\%}$, $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$, $T_i = 0.0$

Fig. 4.22

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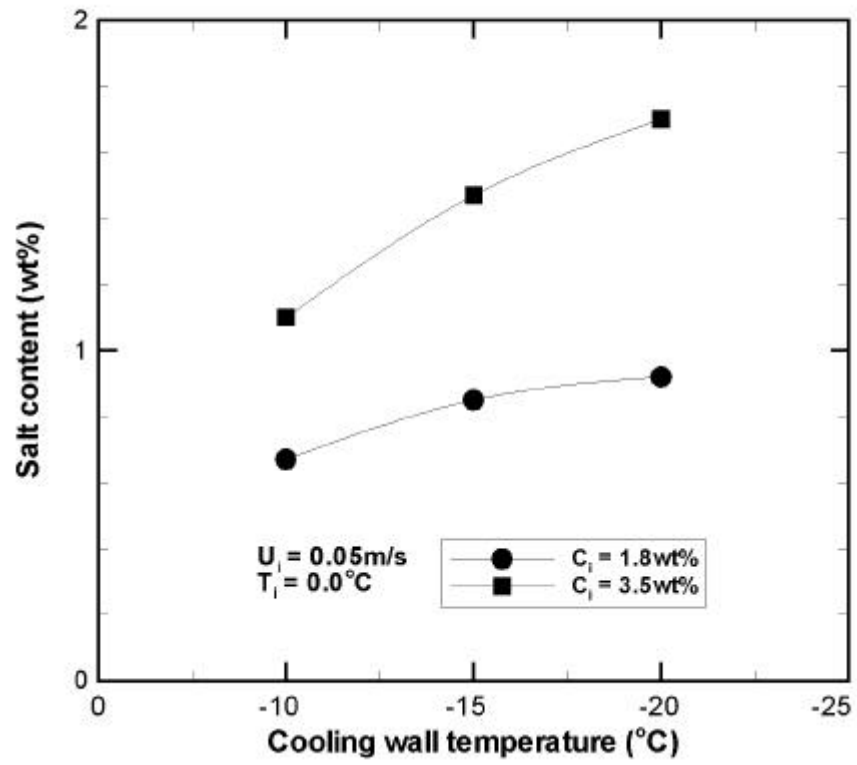
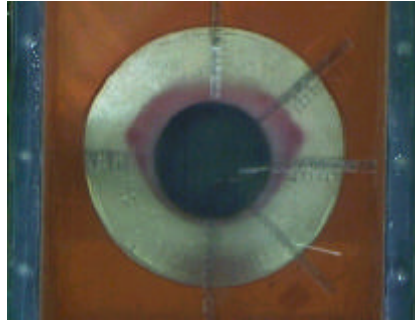


Fig. 4.22 Compared with the whole salt content of ice

4.4

Fig. 4.23 Fig. 4.25

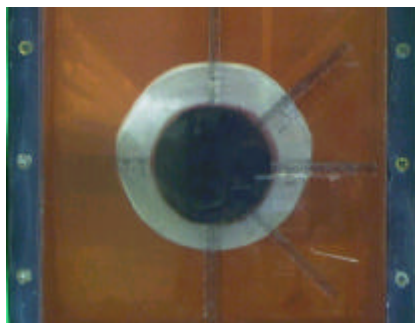
0.0wt%, 1.8wt%, 3.5wt% ,
- 15 , 가 0.1m/s
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1.8wt% 3.5wt%
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1.8wt% 3.5wt%
3.5wt% 가 가
1.8wt% 가
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가



(a) $U_i = 0.02\text{m/s}$

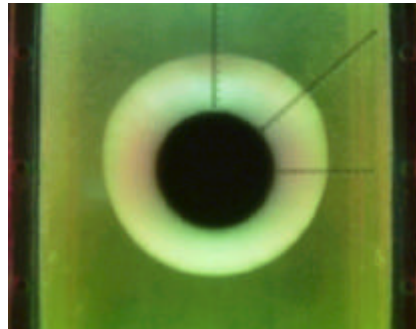


(b) $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$

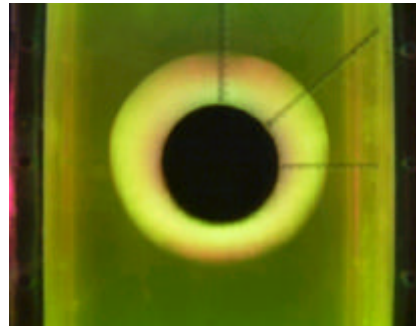


(c) $U_i = 0.1\text{m/s}$

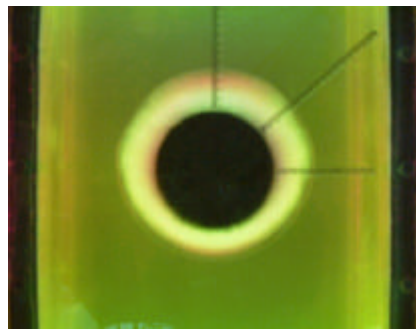
Fig. 4.23 Effect of flow velocity on freezing behavior
; $C_i = 0.0\text{wt\%}$, $T_w = -15.0$, $T_i = 0.0$, $t = 5\text{hr}$



(a) $U_i = 0.02\text{m/s}$

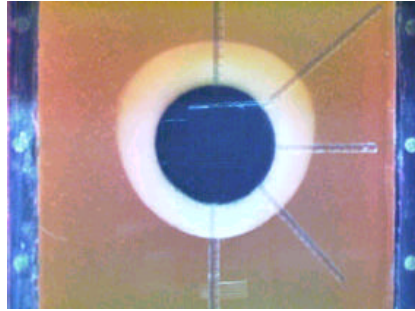


(b) $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$

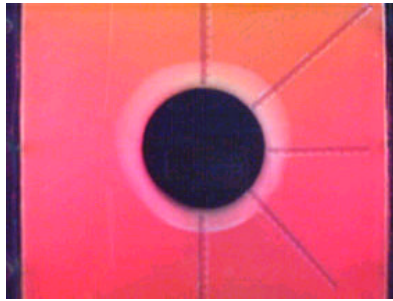


(c) $U_i = 0.1\text{m/s}$

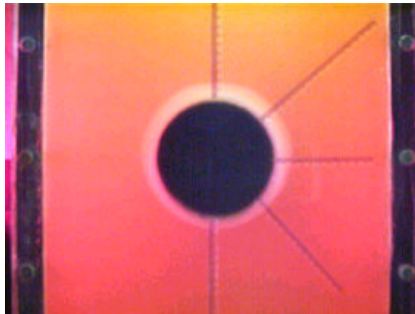
Fig. 4.24 Effect of flow velocity on freezing behavior
; $C_i = 1.8\text{wt\%}$, $T_w = -15.0$, $T_i = 0.0$, $t = 4\text{hr}$



(a) $U_i = 0.02\text{m/s}$



(b) $U_i = 0.05\text{m/s}$



(c) $U_i = 0.1\text{m/s}$

Fig. 4.25 Effect of flow velocity on freezing behavior
; $C_i = 3.5\text{wt\%}$, $T_w = -15.0$, $T_i = 0.0$, $t = 3\text{hr}$

Fig. 4.26 Fig. 4.28 Fig. 4.23 Fig. 4.25

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Fig. 4.29

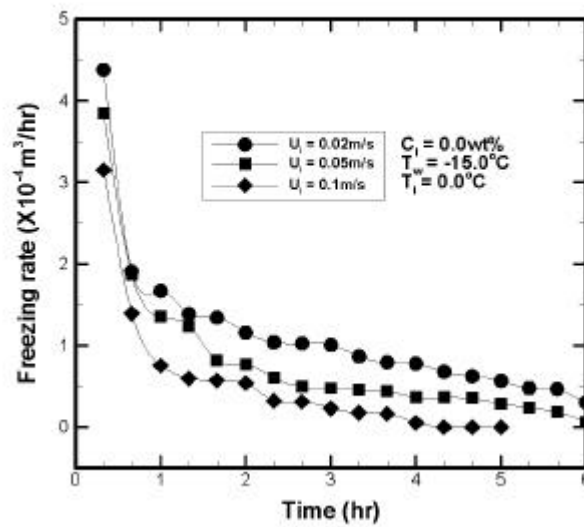
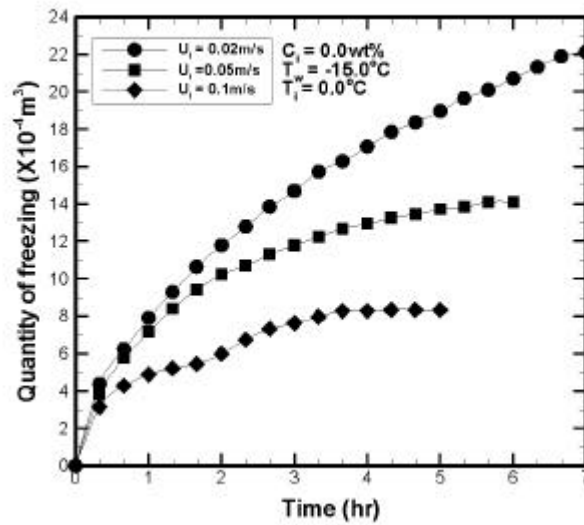
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(Brackish Water) 1.0wt%

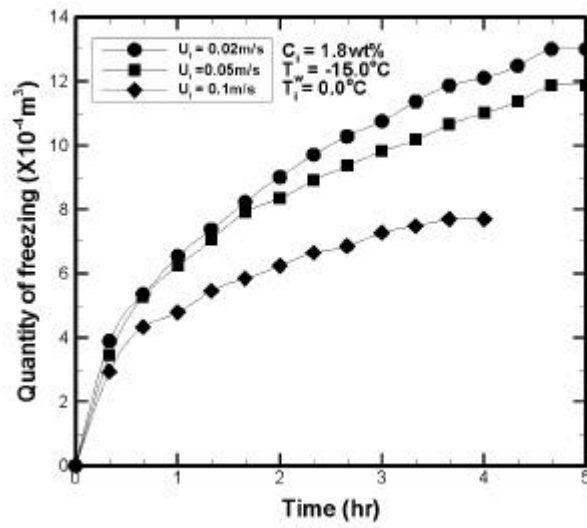
3.5wt%

Brackish Water

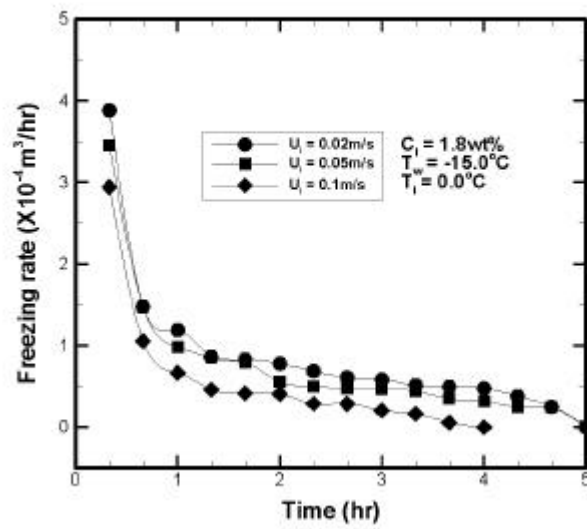


(b) Freezing rate

Fig. 4.26 Effect of flow velocity on freezing behavior
; $C_i = 0.0 \text{ wt\%}$, $T_w = -15.0$, $T_i = 0.0$

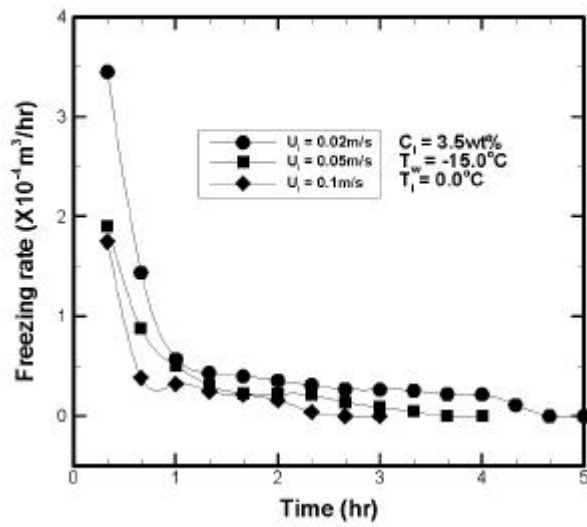
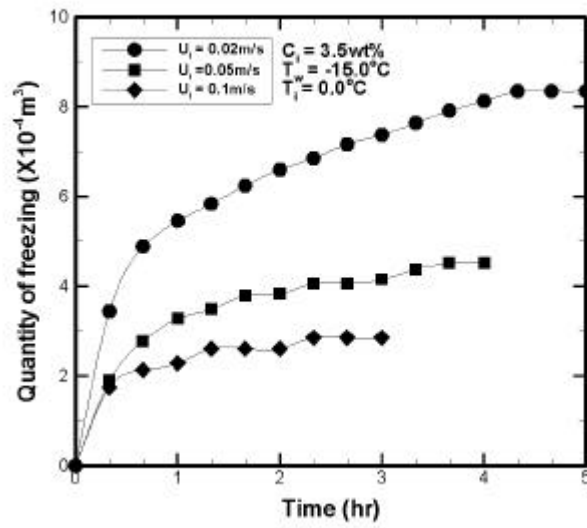


(a) Quantity of freezing



(b) Freezing rate

Fig. 4.27 Effect of flow velocity on freezing behavior
; $C_i = 1.8 \text{ wt\%}$, $T_w = -15.0$, $T_i = 0.0$



(b) Freezing rate

Fig. 4.28 Effect of flow velocity on freezing behavior
; $C_i = 3.5 \text{ wt\%}$, $T_w = -15.0$, $T_i = 0.0$

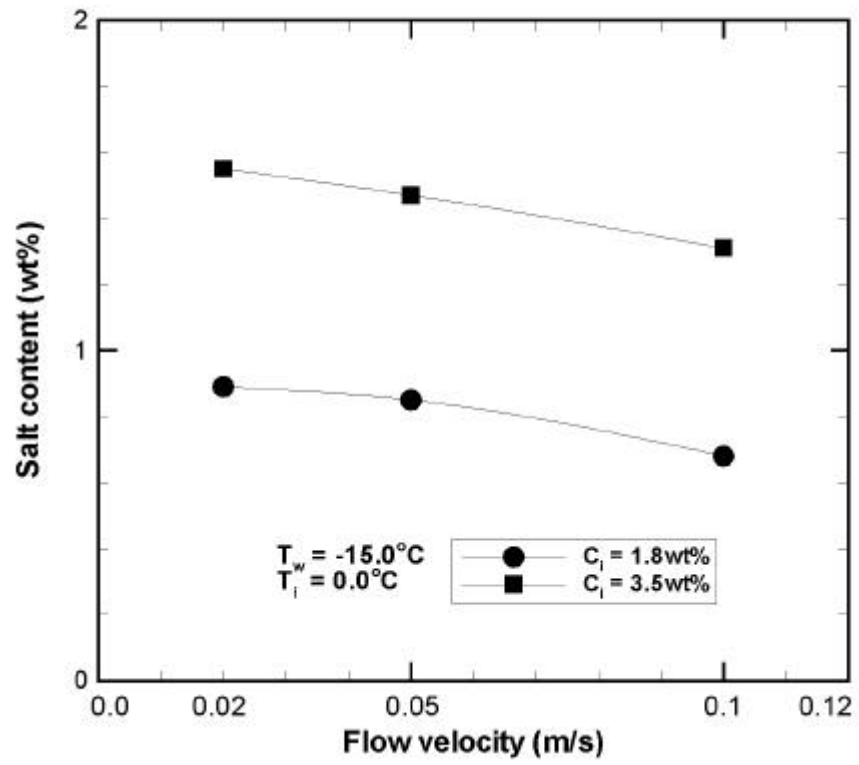


Fig. 4.29 Compared with the whole salt content of ice

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$$R_f \quad (4.1) \quad \text{가 가}$$

$$R_f = f(\theta_w, R_e) \quad (4.1)$$

$$R_f (\quad) = \frac{V_f}{H_o},$$

$$\theta_w (\quad) = \frac{(T_f - T_w)}{(T_o - T_f)},$$

$$Re (\quad) = \frac{U_i \cdot D_h}{\nu}$$

. θ_w 0.0wt% 1.8wt%, 3.5wt%

$$\theta_w \quad Re \quad R_f$$

Fig. 4.30

$$\pm 20\% \quad (4.2)$$

$$R_f = 8.73 \quad w083 \text{ Re-060} \quad (4.2)$$

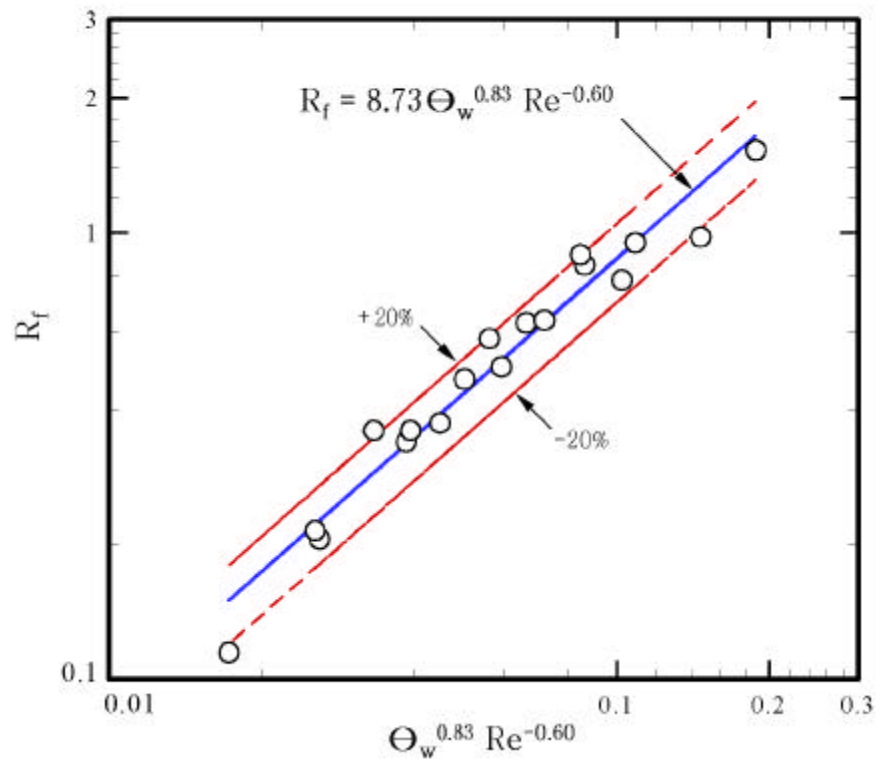


Fig. 4.30 Nondimensional frozen quantity

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$$R_f = 8.73 \quad w083 \text{ Re-000}$$

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